FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT GALTIERI INTERVIEWED BY BRITISH NEWSMEN

PY131431 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri said today Argentina will not renounce sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, but observed that "we can talk in search of that objective within reasonable terms" because the objective is to reach "a nonmilitary solution to the problem." Galtieri reiterated the Argentine willingness to continue negotiations and to "facilitate for the British Government an acceptable and honorable solution."

The president made these remarks during an impromptu interview early this morning by three British newsmen who had been kidnapped and then released naked in the Buenos Aires suburb of Pilar. The British reporters -- Julian Mannion, Trvfor Hunter and Ted Adcock -- were received by Caltieri after 0300 after dining with Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean, whose ministry repudiated the kidnapping in a communique.

According to shorthand notes of the interview officially distributed early this morning, Galtieri gave "the apologies of the Argentine people and nation to the reporters" for this incident. The day before yesterday a U.S. reporter suffered the same thing; two Argentine members of his team were kidnapped by unidentified individuals and their equipment stolen.

Galtieri said: "Events of this kind affect the feelings of all of us who are free." The president added: "I repeat to all Argentine and foreign journalists the apologies of the Argentine Government and people, who I know support us in this case and in the case of the Malvinas." Asked by the British reporters who should be blamed for this incident, Galtieri said that "it must be a very small group that is not searching for or contributing to a peaceful solution."

Regarding the Anglo-Argentine conflict, the Argentine president said that "as long as there is a dialogue, channels of communications between the two governments, there are always possibilities of reaching an honorable solution for the two parties." Galtieri emphasized: "The Argentine Republic has a natural motivation, a motivation to reach a nonmilitary solution to the problem." He said: "However, if Great Britain continues to use its military forces with greater intensity, Argentina is spiritually and militarily prepared to respond."

Asked if Argentina is willing to disregard its claim of sovereignty to reach peace, Galtieri said sovereignty "is and will be the objective of the Argentine nation." The president said: "We are not going to renounce that objective. We can talk in search of that objective within a reasonable term if that term is not another 149 years." He admitted that the Argentine Government is willing to negotiate even without knowing the final result of the negotiations, but he emphasized that "we are willing to sit at the table as diplomats to resolve the points of view with the purpose of reaching the peace that will lead us to achieve what we have wanted since 1833."

"Are you willing to lower the Argentine flag on the Malvinas to start negotiations?", asked a British reporter. Galtieri's answer was, "No sir."

Galtieri said: "I believe talks can be held because, I would say there are also other ways of making an acceptable and honorable solution possible for the British Government." Caltieri then said: "There is no doubt that if Great Britain attacks us we will be forced to respond with all our means." Asked if the Argentine Government expects an imminent British assault on the Malvinas, the president said: "I believe it is getting ready to attack. This is a political decision for the government in London; whether to or not carry out an attack in the next few days."

In conclusion, he was asked what he would suggest to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher so that she would "come down a bit from her pedestal" and "ease her decision to recover the islands, since she believes they are British," Galtieri said: "I would like Mrs Thatcher to talk with the English community who have been living for many years in Argentina. I am not suggesting that she talk to me, because I believe it would be better for her to talk with her fellow countrymen." He added: "I believe that by doing so Mrs Thatcher and some sectors in Great Britain would get to know better a reality they do not know about."

In closing, Galtieri reiterated to the British journalists his hope that they will "not have more difficulties," and since "this is my most fervent wish, I will take measures to eliminate problems that might affect you, and not only you but all journalists."

More on Interview

PY132135 Buenos Aires Televisora Color Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 May 82

[From "El Show de la Vida": Galtieri interview with British journalists 13 May; questions and answers followed by translations -- recorded]

[Text] [Galtieri] Journalism is an institution of republican feelings in the West. It is part of our lifestyle, not only of your country but of ours also. Therefore events of this nature affect the feelings of all of us who are free. I reiterate not only to the foreign but also the the Argentine press the apoligies of the Argentine Government and the people, who I know support us in this case, as in the Malvinas case. Thank you for the work you are doing, for the objectivity and for the participation of journalism as a contribution to peace among men.

[Announcer] The president again greets the journalists, who now begin to ask questions.

[Galtieri] This is a good time for journalism. You are good reporters. [laughter]

[Question] There are just really three questions I would like to ask, sir. In the interest of objectivity, who, sir, do you believe was responsible for this attack on us?

[Answer] Well, I think it is a very small group that is not contributing to the objective of peace.

[Question] Could I ask you, how is the cause of peace, if one could put it in those terms, at the moment? What chances are there for a negotiated settlement, in your opinion?

[Answer] As long as there is dialogue, communications, interchange of opinions between both governments, there is always a possibility of an honorable solution for both parties. The Argentine Republic wants a nonmilitary solution to the problem. However, if Great Britain continues using its military power with greater intensity, Argentina is spiritually and militarily ready to answer.

[Question] Is Argentina prepared to drop its insistence on sovereignty in order to achieve peace?

[Answer] Argentine sovereignty, which we have claimed and asked for since 1833, has, is and will always be the objective of the Argentine people. We will not give up this objective. We can have talks to seek this objective within a reasonable time limit, but not another 149 years.

[Question] The normal definition of negotiations, Mr President, is a situation in which two sides sit down not knowing what the final result will necessarily be. Are you prepared to hold those kinds of talks?

[Answer] Yes sir. Recognizing the British diplomatic ability, because we do, because it is a historical ability, we who are good pupils, are ready to sit at the table as diplomats to agree on the viewpoints which, in looking for peace, will enable us to find what since 1833 Argentina has been seeking.

[Question] So are you actually prepared to pull down the Argentine flag on the islands in order to start negotiations? Will you get to that point?

[Answer] No sir.

[Question] So that really is the sticky point.

[Answer] I believe it can be discussed, sir, because, I would say, there are also other ways to facilitate an acceptable and honorable solution for the British Government.

[Translator] The question was: How far are you willing to risk war?

[Galtieri] No doubt if Great Britain attacks, we shall have to answer with all the means at our disposal.

[Question] Do you believe Great Britain is about to attempt to recover the islands?

[Answer] I think it is getting ready to attack. It will be the political decision of the government of Great Britain whether to carry out an attack in the forthcoming days.

[Question] What do you seem to be suggesting, sir? Is it that you are prepared to help Mrs Thatcher get off the hook? What if what she really wants is not to get off the hook but to win back the islands she believes are British?

[Answer] I would like Mrs Thatcher to have a conversation with the British community that has lived for many years in Argentina. I am not suggesting she talk to me; I am suggesting that she speak with her fellow countrymen who have lived in this nation and have developed here. Many of them have sons, long years of living in Argentina, developing as a community and sharing a way of life. I believe this is the closest thing to reality and that Mrs Thatcher and a sector of the British people are not aware of it.

[Announcer] This was a true press conference; this was an excellent press conference, and we cannot add any other comment because the president and the Argentine people have already said enough of what is right and accurate in answer to these British journalists. Now the president says goodby to the three journalists.

[Question] If I could ask just one last question: Can you offer the same guarantees to the islanders who may have to live under Argentine rule? Are they going to be free from the dangers we have experienced?

[Galtieri] Yes, I swear.

[Question] Thank you very much.

[Announcer] The president has again responded to a last question with a definite and concrete answer. He is now leaving. It is now 0130 on 13 May. This was a genuine press conference by the president with three British reporters.

Costa Mendez Meets Journalists

PY132222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1920 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez asserted today that the persons who kidnapped the British journalists from Thames Television for a few hours and then released them "are determined to destabilize the situation."

According to information disclosed by one of the British journalists, after an interview he and his colleagues had with the foreign minister, the latter stated that "a thorough investigation of the case will be carried out."

Julian Mannion, spokesman for the group, Edward Adcock and Trevor Hunter held a 10-minute meeting after noon with the foreign minister, who told them he was very "sorry" about the episode.

Mannion siad that during the interview they had asked Costa Mendez whether the kidnappers could have been members of some security service. According to Mannion, Costa Mendez' answer was that "Those responsible for the kidnapping are determined to destabilize the situation."

They also pointed out to the foreign minister that events like this "damage Argentina's image abroad." Costa Mendez stated that "apart from the human factors at stake, the Argentine Government is worried about what you have pointed out."

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES SECURITY TO FOREIGN NEWSMEN

PY131712 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1520 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA) -- Secretary of Public Information Rodolfo Baltierrez today said that foreign correspondents in the country have "freedom of action" to accept the "offer of protection" made by the Argentine Government and denied that they are being "watched or followed."

Baltierrez made brief remarks after foreign journalists consulted with him on the case of the three British reporters kidnapped yesterday. He said: "I explained to them that the measures adopted by Interior Minister Saint Jean, through the federal police, have exactly that meaning -- security measures -- and that the government has not carried out any type of observation or surveillance."

He added: "Therefore they can either accept or decline the offer of protection; they have absolute freedom of action to decide." In conclusion he said: "Summing it all up: Security yes, observation or surveillance no."

HIGH COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 13 MAY MEETING

PY140448 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- The high command tonight issued a communique on a meeting presided over by Gen Leopold Galtieri at the Libertador Building with 10 generals and the foreign minister in attendance. The text of the communique is as follows:

Today, 13 May, in the Libertador General San Martin Building, an informative meeting was held and the 10 generals of the armed forces participated under the chairmanship of Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

Various questions of an institutional nature, especially regarding the present situation of the conflict with Great Britain were discussed.

Briefings were given by members of the Army General Staff, the Joint Staff and by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez concerning their areas.

At the end the commander-in-chief expressed viewpoints on the questions dealt with at the meeting, which began at 1700 and ended at 2315.

GENERAL WALTERS ENDS 48-HOUR VISIT, DEPARTS

PY131240 Buenos Aires Radio Continental in Spanish 1150 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] It has been confirmed that Gen Vernon Walters, ambassador at large and personal representative of President Reagan, who spent 48 hours in the country, left last night after meeting with some Argentine officials, who have not yet been identified, and with U.S. Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman.

[Question] But he was totally [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes indeed, he was totally unnoticed, and only today were we able to confirm his visit. We do not know when he arrived or what contacts he held. The Foreign Ministry and the sources that usually give this kind of information at the embassy stated that they were unaware of his visit.

Costa Mendez Meeting Denied

PY131656 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (NA) -- A reliable source has revealed here that Gen Vernon Walters, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, who was in Argentina incognito for 48 hours, held several meetings with senior officers of the armed forces. It was impossible to find out whether the contacts by Walters, a general retired from active duty, involved other fields of action.

Government sources this morning denied a rumor of a meeting between Walters and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

In the diplomatic field Argentine-U.S. relations deteriorated noticeably after the negotiations carried out by Alexander Haig followed by U.S. support for London, as indicated by Costa Mendez himself when he said relations are "very bad."

PERONISTS DEMAND UK RECOGNITION OF SOVEREIGNTY

PY140138 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 13 May 82 p 11

[By Megan O'Reilly]

[Text] It was more like a pep rally in a college gym than Argentina's first mass opposition party gathering in six years. But the subject matter couldn't have been more serious: Guest speaker Angel Robledo, a principal contender for leadership of the Peronist party, made clear to the armed forces government, which authorized last night's national and popular sovereignty public convention, that his party will not accept negotiation over the Malvinas without the precondition of Argentine sovereignty.

"I am sure of the success of the diplomatic battle as long as the government is reminded of its limits, beyond which death with glory is preferable," Robledo roared, concluding his 45-minute speech, which was greeted with thundering applause and a standing ovation.

His tough stand received the powerful backing of exiled former President Isabel Peron, who yesterday sent her support for the government's occupation of the islands provided that sovereignty is not negotiable.

With the government in a jam as to how much flexibility Argentines will tolerate in its negotiations, Peronist sources admitted that now is a good time to take advantage of the situation.

"They (the government) thought we were going to stage a pro-government rally about the Malvinas, but this is really an anti-government political rally," the source said.

About 1,000 Peronists were packed to the rafters of the Argentine Boxing Federation. Many waved flags and beat drums, while nearly everyone did the Peronist Hop as they sang along to the familiar party songs and chants.

Robledo, balding and bifocled, who served as minister of defence, foreign relations and interior under Mrs Peron, was careful about slamming the United States or Europe in his speech. He was harder on his own government.

"We have to think about post-war Argentina. We have to know what kind of Argentina we want and what position the people will have in building that Argentina," he said. "We all say yes to battle, yes to sacrifices and yes to obligations, but we want to be able to say yes to decisions. The people cannot be ignored, like actors sitting in the audience watching the historic drama unfold in front of them on the stage."

The excited crowd responded on cue to each of his fiery statements with the appropriate chant. When Robledo condemned the Organization of American States as "always having been the reserved diplomatic hunting grounds of the United States," the stadium echoed with "Peronists, not Yankees or Marxists."

If Robeldo's presidential aims should become more concrete, last night's speech was an indication that his foreign policy will be pro-Third World and squarely non-aligned. He criticized both the Soviet Union and the U.S. for exploiting the South Atlantic crisis to protect their own interests. "We must foster the Organization of Latin American States," he declared. "Latin American countries together must define the potential of the third position. Together with the Non-aligned Movement we must integrate the Third World, which is the hope and the future of the world."

He declared April 2, 1982, the day Argentina occupied the Malvinas, as a day for Peronist celebration, on par with October 17, 1945. That was the famed day when Argentines flocked to the Plaza de Mayo to demand that General Juan Peron be released from prison.

While he spoke, little old ladies and young girls often screamed "Evita is with us." Her smiling face adorned a huge poster on the stage. Nineteenth-century Argentine Caudillo and President Juan Manuel de Rosas looked sternly upon the crowd from his post of honour on the wall above, and Peron stared pensively from every wall of the stadium, an indication that these relics of the past may still play an important role in Argentina's future.

"We owe a huge debt to General Juan Peron, to the spirit of Evita Peron and to the sacrifices of Isabel Peron," Robledo said. "We must ask ourselves what we can do to make sure that the diplomatic and military efforts end with the recognition of our sovereignty.... What in Britain is a cause for the government is for us, a cause of the people."

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION CALLS FOR PEACEFUL OUTCOME

PY140102 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (NA) -- A large student delegation from Lomas de Zamora University this morning held a demonstration in front of the Obelisk to ask government officials for a "peaceful solution" to the conflict with Great Britain.

The demonstrators carried placards reading "Give peace a chance" and distributed leaflets saying "We do not claim to be the solution, but we must contribute to it." They also said: "We do not demand that the officials comply with our requests; we only demand to be heard."

In another paragraph of their appeal, the demonstrators stated: "Only the obtuse impose their reason by use of force. Let us not confuse concepts: Holding diplomatic negotiations does not mean giving in letting down our guard; just as to wage a war does not mean that we are brave. It is enough. We have shown the world that we do not fear any armed aggressor. Please, let us have peace now."

The appeal to people on the street concludes by noting: "Just as we urge all men of the world to recognize our sovereignty and inalienable rights on the islands, we urge you to join our appeal for peace."

JOINT STAFF REPORTS NO MILITARY ACTION 13 MAY

PY140252 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0239 GMT 14 May 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 46]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that today, 13 May, no military action occurred either in the South Atlantic Theater of Operations or in the Malvinas area.

Claim Hermes Hit Again

PY131540 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1521 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 13 May (NA) -- A reliable air force source stated today that another Pucara aircraft had attacked and damaged the aircraft carrier Hermes, flagship of the British fleet.

He indicated that the Pucara aircraft, from the 3d Air Brigade at Reconquista, Parana, left from Puerto Argentino and managed to get close to the British ship. He said the aircraft was not detected by radar and evaded the enemy's defense fire.

A few weeks ago it was reported unofficially that another Pucara attacked and seriously damaged the Hermes. The pilot in that attack, Lt Daniel Jukich, is among those officially declared missing.

Brazilian-Made Planes Used

PY132318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May (AFP) -- A senator Argentine officer disclosed today that the Argentine Navy yesterday began using Brazilian-made Bandeirante maritime patrol aircraft. The planes -- three, according to rumors in Brazil -- took off from the naval base at Bahia Blanca, approximately 700 km south of here, to perform their duties.

These twin engine turbo-prop aircraft are built by the EMBRAER corporation to carry out transport missions, and the special model called "Patrulha" is a reconnaissance aircraft. The "Patrulha" carries a high-precision Cutler-Hammer radar in a special compartment in the nose. This radar has a scan of 240 degrees and can detect small vessels within approximately 100 km. The aircraft form part of the squadron of Neptune and tracker planes that the navy uses for search and antisubmarine missions.

FIGUEIREDO'S 13 MAY MEETING WITH REACAN 'FLUID'

PY131519 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Washington, 13 May (AFP) -- The dialogue between the Brazilian and U.S. presidents was more fluid today, overcoming the initial coolness created by the Malvinas crisis, said an authorized Brazilian source at the conclusion of a breakfast meeting between Presidents Joao Figueiredo and Ronald Reagan at the White House.

White House sources indicated that this morning's meeting -- as the result of an unscheduled invitation by Reagan to his Brazilain counterpart -- permitted the two chiefs of state to study further some matters that were discussed during their first meeting last Wednesday.

This morning's meeting lasted almost 45 minutes -- 15 minutes more than scheduled -- at the White House, where the two leaders met with the help of interpreters. According to Brazilian sources, the U.S. President now has a better understanding of the Argentine position on the Malvinas and the solidarity shown by the majority of the Latin American countries. At the conclusion of the breakfast the two presidents appeared at the door of the White House overlooking the south garden without making any comments.

President Figueiredo today is concluding his official activities, which started in Washington last Tuesday, to travel to a clinic in Cleveland for a medical checkup.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD CONDEMNS EEC ARGENTINA STAND

PY131503 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Speaking at the opening of the IMF and IBRD meeting in Helsinki, Brazil's Central Bank president, Carlos Geraldo Langoni, criticized the economic sanctions adopted against Argentina, stating that these "violate the principles that guided the creation of the European Economic Community by interfering with freedom of trade and with movement of finance capital."

Delegates of developing countries at the meeting approved a protest motion against the sanctions adopted by the EEC. Langoni said the Brazilian Government has stated its position clearly against these measures because they "represent a violation of commitments to international economic cooperation."

METALWORKERS' STRIKE SPREADING IN SAO PAULO

PY131727 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] The strike movement in the automobile industry in Sao Bernardo do Campo, which began yesterday in demand of a salary increase 7 percent above the national consumer price index and to take effect beginning in April, increased yesterday from 35,000 to 53,000 workers. This is based on estimates of the local metalworkers union following the joining by the Mercedes Benz personnel, who staged a partial stoppage the day before, and of wage-earners on the other assembly lines (Volkswagen, Ford and Saab Scania).

Jair Meneghelli, chairman of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers union, was able only to speak with Jacir Mendonca, director of Volkswagen and the National Organization of Automobile Manufacturers, and expressed to him the desire to negotiate, but no answer was received until the afternoon. Menegheli stated that the metalworkers are ready to stop work in the factories after punching their time cards until the companies agree to negotiate. Labor Minister Murilo Macedo stated in Brasilia just before leaving for Sao Paulo that there are no conditions for the government to mediate in any negotiation because a judicial decision on the matter already exists.

AMBASSADOR IN ARGENTINA DENIES MEDIATION OFFER

PY131850 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 May (TELAM) -- The Chilean ambassador here, Sergio Jarpa Reyes, stated today that his country has made an offer to the Argentine Government regarding rendering any help that might be needed and that they are awaiting an answer. The ambassador visited San Martin Palace to meet with Alberto Dumont, director of the South American department, with whom he talked about subjects unrelated to the Malvinas, he stated.

Jarpa Reyes denied that Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames recently referred to an offer to mediate in the Anglo-Argentine conflict, as reported yesterday by some international press agencies.

Offer To Help With Wounded

PY132301 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2006 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 13 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said today that Great Britain has accepted a Chilean proposal to evacuate the wounded in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands and that it is awaiting an answer from Argentina. During a talk with the local press, Rojas noted that Chile offered to transfer the wounded to the continent aboard the vessel Pardo, which is in keeping with our clear neutral position in the crisis.

However, he explained that this diplomatic negotiation related to the Malvinas crisis was misinterpreted yesterday as mediation. He added: There are peace efforts being carried out by the United Nations through its secretary general. Since I believe any interference would be negative, we should refrain from doing so.

Rojas explained that the spirit of this Chilean initiative is of a humanitarian nature and is in keeping with the natural and legitimate position of a country that maintains good diplomatic relations with the two parties in the dispute. Foreign Minister Rojas said that yesterday he held meetings with the Argentine and British ambassadors, to whom he explained the initiative with which President Pinochet had entrusted him. He added that the British Government immediately accepted the offer through its ambassador in Santiago. Rojas said he had a telephone conversation with his Argentine colleague, Nicanor Costa Mendez, who thanked him for the Chilean gesture.

Recently Argentina accepted the cooperation offered by the Chilean Navy so that the Pardo would cooperate in the rescue of survivors of the cruiser General Belgrano, which was sunk in the Atlantic by British ships. The Pardo was able to recover the bodies of two sailors of the General Belgrano. Rojas said he expects the Argentine Government to give an answer within a few hours and that if the answer is affirmative a place where the wounded are to be taken will be selected.

BRIEFS

POPULATION FIGURES -- According to the national census carried out last April, the Chilean population is now 11,275,440; 5,521,067 are men and 5,754,373 are women. In comparison to the census carried out in April 1970, which indicated that Chile had a population of 8,885,000, the population shows an increase of 27 percent over the past 12 years. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 May 82 PY]

M-19 BREAKS WITH COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

PA132117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1934 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 13 May (EFE) -- The 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla group confirmed today that it has broken all relations with the Colombian Communist Party [PCC] after the M-19 declared that peace is not achieved with votes. The M-19's announcement came in a communique released to the media from La Picota penitentiary by Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, who led the takeover of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Bogota in 1980.

According to the document, the differences between the M-19 and the PCC deepened following the latter's decision that the electoral process is "the only viable mechanism to achieve peace." Pabon Pabon said this disagreement divides them deeply, and added that the M-19's national directorate issued the order to break with the PCC.

"The communists believe peace can be achieved with a few votes in an electoral process that lacks even minimum democratic guarantees," said the communique. It added that the country is "living in a moment of crisis in which popular mobilization to carry out military actions is the only way to stop the militaristic policy of the regime."

The differences between the guerrilla group and the PCC go beyond that. The communique said the M-19 members, who are being court-martialed and are being held in La Picota, must now refuse the services of their attorneys because they are communists. The communique did not mention the opinions of the top leaders, including Jaime Bateman Cayon, who is underground, and Carlos Toledo Plata, a physician and former congressman, who is in detention in La Picota.

PACIFICATION COMMISSION MEMBERS RESIGN FROM BODY

PA140603 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 13 May (AFP) -- Members of the special commission charged with seeking peace in Colombia through contacts with the guerrillas have resigned because the government has not found the commissions recommendations practicable. Their letter of resignation, according to newsmen who cover the presidential palace, is addressed to President Julio Cesar Turbay and is signed by several members of the commission, headed by its chairman, former Liberal President Carlos Lleras Restrepo.

"Bearing in mind that the process we proposed, following prolonged and careful analyses, to achieve compliance with constitutional order on the part of the armed rebels, has not been considered practicable by the government, we have reached the conclusion that we can do nothing more to conclude the honorable and delicate mission you assigned to us," the principal paragraph of the letter reads. "Therefore, we beg you to accept our resignations as members of the commission," the letter adds.

TURBAY REPEATS GUARANTEES OF CLEAN ELECTIONS

PA132010 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reaffirmed today that his government and he personally will guarantee clean elections. He said honor and the oath all public servants take in assuming their responsibilities are involved. In a message to the governor of Sucre Department, the president notes that there is a need to create a climate of mutual respect between the authorities and the political leaders in Sucre to prevent the elections from turning into a source of unrest.

In view of the lack of understanding between the Sucre governor and Liberal Party senators and representatives, the central government appointed (Francisco Apanador) presidential representative to observe administrative work and the work of the assistants.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF OIL SALE TO ARGENTINA

PA131702 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 12 May (AFP) -- Jorge Raul Caminotti, Argentine under secretary for foreign trade and regional integration, said here today that Argentina has asked Venezuela to supply it with 1.3 million cubic meters of light oil. After meeting with Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, the Argentine official explained that his country plans to divert part of its oil purchases from Saudi Arabia to Venezuela.

Caminotti's statement and official reports from Venezuela avoided portraying the probable sale as a Venezuelan [words indistinct] to Argentina in the Malvinas crisis, in which Argentina has the decided support of Venezuela, the region's largest producer of hydrocarbons. Official sources said Venezuela accepted the Argentine request to purchase larger quantities of hydrocarbons "on a strictly commercial basis and at official prices."

The Argentine delegation, headed by Caminotti and Santiago Gilotaux, vice president of the National Bank of Argentina, helped broaden and strengthen trade relations between Argentina and Venezuela. The delegation met with Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of energy and mines; Nidia Villegas, minister of agriculture and livestock; Jorge Baiza, acting secretary general of the presidency; Rafael Naranjo, deputy minister of development, and Sebastian Alegrett, chairman of the Foreign Trade Institute. The visitors also met with Hugo Estrada, chairman of the state-owned Agricultural Marketing Corporation, and with the directors of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEDECAMARAS).

It was also revealed that agreements will soon be signed to increase the sales of iron and alumina to the Argentine iron and steel industry. Official sources said that in return Venezuela will buy Argentine agricultural and finished products. The two nations agreed that another Argentine delegation will come to Caracas in approximately 20 days to promote the sales. This time the delegation will include private businessmen, who will firm up the agreements.

The organization of an Argentine industry fair in Venezuela next year was also discussed. The fair would promote Argentine products and the formation of binational (?corporations) for the production of capital goods.

TRINIDADIANS STOP FISHING BOAT, DESTROY GEAR

PA132258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Carupano, Venezuela, 13 May (AFP) -- Patrol vessels from Trinidad and Tobago intercepted the Venezuelan fishing vessel Mi Esperanza yesterday. Pablo Rincones, captain of the fishing vessel, was seriously wounded in the action and is now hospitalized here.

According to the coastal patrol of Sucre State, in extreme northeastern Venezuela, patrol vessels from Trinidad seized 300 kg of fish, a gold chain, a watch and 700 fish hooks, and destroyed the fishing nets. The exact spot where the incident took place is called Guiria.

Rincones has several broken ribs. Two other fishing vessels, the El Deseo and the Dos Amigos, also reported similar incidents.

HERRERA DERIDES GUYANA ACCUSATIONS OF INVASION

PA140851 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 May 82

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Excerpts] President Luis Herrera Campins derided Guyanese charges that Venezuelan troops had entered Essequibo and added that these accusations are intended to cover up the internal problems of that neighboring country. In Georgetown, Guyana's official newspaper, CHRONICLE, said on Monday that the Venezuelan troops withdrew after warning shots were fired by Guyanese soldiers. This incident occurred near the Cuyuni River in Essequibo territory. Venezuela claims sovereignty over that area.

Herrera said that it was ridiculous to say that "We invaded Guyana with 11 soldiers... actually, we should consider ourselves offended." Herrera explained that Guyana is faced with one of its worse economic crisis and that "it is trying to cover up this situation by creating a state of tension against Venezuela."

The president added that the Guyanese accusations are also related to the Malvinas Islands crisis. Venezuela has given its total support to Argentina and considers that Great Britain is the aggressor.

"We are being asked to pay for the solidarity that we gave, from the beginning, to the Republic of Argentina on the Malvinas problem, in which the Latin American continent suffers abusive aggression from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland," Herrera said.

"We are not going to extend (the agreement) [Venezuela's promise of solidarity with Argentina] in any sense of the word. We hope that Argentina and Great Britain will honor the agreement that establsihes the opening of negotiations to reach a practical arrangement that will represent a satisfactory solution to the controversy," Herrera added.

DELEGATION TO EXPLAIN SOLIDARITY WITH ARGENTINA

PA140757 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 13 May (AFP) -- It was reported today that a Venezuelan delegation of government, opposition and union representatives will travel to Europe on Saturday to explain Latin American solidarity with Argentina in the Malvinas conflict.

President Luis Herrera Campins said that the mission will visit Spain, Italy, the Vatican, the FRG and France. In addition to explaining Latin American solidarity, the delegation will insist on the suspension of economic sanctions against Argentina be suspended and that the search for peace at the United Nations be continued. Herrera emphasized that it is "a political and moral duty" for Venezuela to inform Europe -- which has more than one connection with Latin America -- of the position of these countries.

The possibility of this or a similar delegation, travelling to the United States for the same purpose was discussed following a Venezuelan solidarity delegation visit to President Leopoldo Galtieri in Buenos Aires. It was learned that it was President Galtieri who requested that a delegation be sent.

Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the Secretariat General of the Presidency, who headed the delegation that visited Galtieri, will head the delegation that will travel to Europe. The other members of the mission are: Pedro Pablo Aguilar, Jose Rodriguez Iturbe and (Rafael Tudela), of the ruling Social Christian Party; and opposition party leaders Enrique Tejera Paris, international affairs secretary, Democratic Action; and German Lairet of the Marxist Movement to Socialism Party.

Union representatives will join the mission and they will try to talk to their European colleagues.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT SAYS HIJACKERS IN CUSTODY FOR TRIAL

PA131314 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The Costa Rican Government does not have to turn in the hijackers, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez said, referring to statements attributed to the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government to the effect that Costa Rica has an obligation to turn the Aeronica plane hijackers over to the Nicaraguan authorities. Volio Jimenez said that Costa Rica is a country with laws which must be respected and that the hijackers must first go on trial here:

[Begin recording] [Volio Jimenez] The opinion of the Nicaraguan authorities should be respected, but as a sovereign nation we must decide what to do according to our laws. We are not going to permit the hijacking to go unpunished because we oppose such activities and we are against terrorism. We are going to apply the full weight of our laws which govern a country in which citizens have guarantees unlike in a dictatorship. We can assure that the hijacking will not go unpunished. Anyway, yesterday I answered the Nicaraguan ambassador's note indicating that we were taking the necessary measures, that the hijackers were under arrest and at the disposal of the attorney general's office. Since the Nicaraguan authorities announced that they would send the extradition request and it has not reached us, I cannot speak about something that we have not received.

[Question] What about a request for asylum?

[Answer] The Foreign Ministry has not yet received an official petition. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY SOURCES REPORT ON GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA131454 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Today military sources announced that yesterday extremists from guerrilla redoubts located on the slopes of the Chichontepec volcano, in San Vicente, ambushed two armed forces patrols that were guarding the area near cantons (Los Pinedas) and (Los Hernandez), in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department. Military sources in Apopa also announced today that early this morning the National Guard post that protects the bridge over the Acelhuate river, on the main northern road, was attacked by extremists who fired at it from the nearby hills.

Two guerrillas, who have voluntarily turned themselves in to the armed forces, will be presented tomorrow in the conference room of the Defense Ministry's press committee. Although the armed forces press committee has not provided any additional details about the guerrillas' identities, it has been learned that they will provide abundant information to both local and foreign newsmen regarding why they deserted and about the situation currently prevailing among the guerrilla groups. The guerrilla groups are reportedly dissolving because they no longer have logistical support in the form of the supply of food, medicine, and so forth.

ARMY KILLS 20 GUERRILLAS, DISMANTLES CAMP

PA132018 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 May 82 pp 2, 58

[Excerpt] Twenty terrorists and two soldiers were killed during an armed clash between the army and extremists when the armed forces dismantled a camp in San Felipe canton, San Vicente, on Tuesday night and early Wednesday.

The official armed forces report says that on Tuesday night army soldiers staged a surprise attack on the camp. The armed clash with the subversives lasted until early Wednesday morning. Twenty terrorists were killed and a large quantity of weapons, food, war materiel and ammunition were confiscated. The armed forces forced the other members of the camp to flee when they saw that their companeros were dead. They abandoned the bodies and fled in various directions to the mountains. The fleeing terrorists escaped with their weapons.

MANAGUA TELEVISION REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

PA121550 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] The FMLN has charged that the Honduran and Salvadoran armies have been cooperating closely in preparing an offensive that Salvadoran troops are planning to launch in the border region between the two countries. According to the FMLN, the operations chiefs of the two armies met in Amapala on 3 May to facilitate the operation of Salvadoran troops, especially in the departments of Chalatenango, Cabanas, Morazan, where the FMLN controls extensive regions.

This revelation of cooperation between the Honduran and Salvadoran armies reiterates similar charges made by Honduran popular sectors.

Meanwhile, in Mexico, the Anti-Interventionist International Cultural Front [FICAI] accused the United States of preparing for direct and even bloodier intervention in El Salvador. FICAI said the Yankee intervention is also directed against the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, and it urged intensified solidarity with the peoples of Central America.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIONS

Massacre Claimed

PA121349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Through their extermination plans, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, Garcia, Magana and the assassins of our people continue to claim innocent lives in El Salvador. We denounce to the people of El Salvador and the world the massacre carried out by the genocidal army on 2 to 6 May in the cantons of (San Carlos Lempa), Los Conejos, (Moncagua), El Jicaro, (El Sancho), (Atiguayo), (Las Llamas), Montecristo and (Samorano). These cantons are near the Lempa River in Usulutan and San Vicente departments.

The victims were mostly elderly people as in the case of 78-year old (Dorotea Bonilla) who after being killed, was burned in her own house. This operation, which is part of the extermination plan being carried out by the genocidal army, left a toll of 52 defenseless people massacred by the dictatorship. This shows once again the genocidal character of the current regime headed by Magana. Therefore, we urge international and national humanitarian organizations to go to those cantons to confirm the magnitude of this new massacre.

Helicopter Downed

PA121502 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] A report arriving from Jucuaran indicates that our revolutionary forces of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front have downed another helicopter of the dictatorship. The initial reports indicate that a U.S. made helocopter of the enemy was hit by our companeros' rifle rife in La Cruz, Jucuaran. The helicopter crashed in San Miguel.

We note that this is the second helicopter that our revolutionary army have downed in the past few weeks near the city of San Miguel. In upcoming transmissions we will be giving more information on this new helicopter supplied by Reagan which has now been downed by our people, just as they will overthrow the oppressive fascism.

Surprise Attack

PA121509 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Our people are advancing and the enemy is withdrawing. Here is another war report. On 6 May at 2200 our forces entered the (Zacacoyo) neighborhood in La Libertad Department and staged a surprise attack on army soldiers. At the same time, they distributed propaganda urging the workers to join our people's struggle. Our forces withdrew without problems. This information was sent to us by Commander Mayo Sibrian of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front.

Army Losses Cited

PA121512 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] In Morazan, our army continues to inflict more casualties on the enemy after the great defeat that our revolutionary army dealt to the Atlacatl Battalion which, along with the paratroopers, had to flee Morazan Department.

Francisco Sanchez Front

PA121513 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 May 82

[War report of the FMLN Francisco Sanchez Northeastern front; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 9 May, enemy forces tried to advance on our positions in Pueblo Viejo. Our revolutionary forces ambushed the enemy, inflicting two casualties and stopping its advance. The enemy was forced to withdraw up to La Yegua hill where our courageous fighters maintain their positions. We did not have any problem. [Signed] Commander (Milton). United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

Transformers Destroyed

PA121520 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 May 82

[War bulletin of the FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front; no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 5 May at 0330, a squad of FMLN sappers blew up several electric power poles and two transformers in kilometer 14 and 1/2 of the Pan-American Highway in San Salvador Department. As a result of the action, the towns of San Martin, San Bartolome Perulapia, San Pedro Perulapan and (Tierra Virgen) were left without electric power for several hours. Our companeros withdrew without problem.

Reagan Criticized

PA140616 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Seldom before have the Latin American people had the chance to so see clearly the hypocritical and oppressive policy of the Reagan administration.

For 159 years the United States brandished the banner of the Monroe Doctrine under the slogan of America for the Americans. The United States became the policeman of this continent under the pretext of defending our countries from any expansionist attempt by the European powers.

Now, the Argentine people and government have recovered part of their legitimate territory on the Malvinas Islands. The United Kingdom stole these islands from Argentina years ago in a clear act of piracy. Now that Argentina raises its flag on the Malvinas and the British attack this country, Reagan takes his mask off in a display of cynicism and cruelty, and throws the well-worn Monroe Doctrine in a garbage can, as he sides with Great Britain.

Margaret Thatcher and Reagan, the cowboy, are boarding the ship of intervention raising their obsolete neocolonialist flags. With this action, Reagan has set foreign policy back 300 years, thus returning to the ethic and moral values of pirates and corsairs.

This action spells danger for the Latin American people, who are consolidating their democratic and revolutionary processes. It also spells danger for peoples such as the Salvadorans and the Guatemalans, who are moving forward along their victorious path that leads to the overthrow of dictatorships imposed by Ronald Reagan. This action is also dangerous because it demonstrates the warmongering immorality of interventionism. It shows that just as the United States supports the United Kingdom in its unequal colonial confrontation with Argentina. With the same cynicism, Reagan can send the Yankee marines to Central America in an open intervention, thus jeopardizing world peace.

In the face of this warmongering attitude, our people's strength increases, in a Bolivarian unity, against the internationalization of crime.

Now more than ever, continental unity must be the most specific proof that we Latin Americans have had enough, and that our respective flags, stained with the blood of our children, who fell in combat for the sovereignty of Latin America, will wave in these territories.

GUATEMALA

BRAZIL EMBASSY OCCUPATION RESOLVED AFTER TALKS

Brazilian Delegation Arrives

PA132243 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2050 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] We have just learned that the Brazilian Government's official mission is expected any minute [at the seized Brazilian Embassy]. The official delegation, composed of three high-ranking Brazilian Foreign Ministry officials, arrived today, shortly before 1500, at La Aurora International Airport.

According to our correspondent in the National Palace, the Brazilian officials are currently meeting with several high-ranking Guatemalan Government officials. The government junta members and a number of Guatemalan Foreign Ministry officials are among them.

It has been suggested that the Brazilian Government delegates might ask to be accompanied by Guatemalan Government representatives during their first visit to the hostages. The Brazilian delegation includes the following officials: Luis Felipe Teixeira, first secretary at the Foreign Ministry, who is here with the rank of ministers; Joao Carlos de Sousa Gomes and Carlos Joseph Barros. The government has authorized them to negotiate with the leftists who have seized the embassy for the release of the hostages.

Agreement Reached

PA140127 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0107 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] The problem with the guerrillas who were occupying the Brazilian Embassy is over. Last minute reports received here from the Public Relations Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic disclose that the situation at the Brazilian Embassy, seized by guerrillas at 1100 hours yesterday, has been solved. It was announced that before departing for his country, he [presumably the Brazilian Ambassador] will hold a news conference which has been authorized by the military junta. This news conference will be held at 1930 hours at the Guatemalan Air Force building located on Hincapie Avenue, Zone 13.

Government Reaction

PA140147 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Col Francisco Gordillo, member of the military government junta, has categorically stated that the military contingents covering the country's high plateaus and other regions, fighting subversion and safeguarding tranquillity and order, will not be withdrawn. He noted that one cannot yield to a group of terrorists who brandish the flag of the hammer and the sickle and who are, in addition, used by foreigners to carry out violent actions.

Gordillo said that the government has learned that the physical conditions of the hostages and the Brazilian embassy occupiers are good. He noted that nothing has happened to them. He said that in the future, the diplomatic missions will take more security measures so that incidents like this one will not happen again and the people's lives will not be endangered.

Some Guerrillas Leave Embassy

PA140153 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0118 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Several of the guerrillas who occupied the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala yesterday left the embassy tonight, while other guerrillas and seven hostages remained.

Shortly before the leftist occupiers left the embassy, and as requested by the Brazilian negotiating commission which arrived at mid-day today in Guatemala, the guerrillas released a secretary.

Rebels Taken to Airport

PA140353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0324 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The occupiers of the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala are five women and four men, all of them peasants. Tonight they turned over their weapons at the air force base and are preparing to travel to Mexico aboard a DC-3 with their seven hostages. Approximately 1/2 hours ago the nine rebels and hostages, including Brazilian Ambassador Carlos Antonio de Abreu e Silva, arrived at the air force building where the guerrillas held a press conference that lasted a little over 15 minutes.

The guerrillas blamed the army for the recent massacres in Guatemala and requested the solidarity of the world with the suffering of the peasants of Guatemala. The weapons that they turned over before holding the press conference were nine Molotov cocktails, two guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

Press Conference

PA140513 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0415 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The nine peasants who occupied the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala for 30 hours have asked for an end to the massacres and repression in this country, and charged that "our crops, corn, beans and our ranches are being burned. That is what we want to denounce and are ready to sacrifice our lives," stated the leader of the group at the Guatemalan air force installations in La Aurora International Airport after leaving the embassy, and before boarding the military DC-6 which will take them and their seven hostages to Mexico.

In a 20-minute press conference -- which had been their initial demand to end their occupation of the Brazilian Embassy -- an unidentified peasant said that in Guatemala "nothing has changed since the 23 March coup." He named several villages in El Quiche Province in which he said "government forces had inflicted punishments."

During the 20-minute press conference, the rebel leader held on to the arm of Brazilian Ambassador Antonio Carlos de Abreu e Silva, his principal hostage. Behind him were the other guerrillas who occupied the embassy, five women and three men, and the other hostages, including First Secretary Ronaldo Campos Veras, who looked very tired.

The leader of the guerrilla group said that with their departure from the embassy and the surrender of their arms -- nine Molotov cocktails and two guns -- they are fulfilling their part of the agreement reached this afternoon and that he expected to leave the country alive. "We ask that the junta investigate the massacres that are taking place against the people, that they investigate these massacres because we Guatemalans want to live in peace," he added.

He made repeated requests for international solidarity. "We need clothes, medicine, shoes, jackets, because all of our belongings have been burned. We occupied the embassy to denounce this." To newsmen's questions, the peasant said that the most stressful moments of the embassy occupation occurred Wednesday night when a helicopter overflew the embassy building and dropped several objects on the rooftop. He noted, however, that they were not afraid that the army would try to storm the building because the current regime "has always advocated democracy."

De Abreu e Silva was interrogated about the peasant's statements while they were being made, but he declined to comment on them. The guerrilla leader, who spoke on behalf of his companions, said that relations between the guerrillas and the hostages during the 30-hour occupation had been "good." He described the hostages "as collaborators in our cause."

Await Departure for Mexico

PA140709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0618 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 14 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Three hours after the occupiers of the Brazilian Embassy and their hostages boarded, the aircraft which was to take them to Mexico is parked on a distant runway in complete darkness, with its doors open and without any indication that it will soon leave. Officials in the control tower of the La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City told ACAN-EFE this morning that it has no jurisdiction in the case because it involves an Air Force aircraft. At 2300 local time (0500 GMT), food was delivered to the plane for the nine guerrillas and seven hostages.

The occupiers of the Brazilian Embassy, who left the embassy yesterday afternoon and obtained the Guatemalan Government's permission to leave for Mexico, are asking that their situation be resolved as soon as possible. Late last night it was said in the control tower that the delay was because the Mexican Government has still not confirmed authorization for the aircraft, a DC-6 to land in Mexican territory.

Guatemala: Government Explanation

PA140654 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0410 GMT 14 May 82

[Statement by Francisco Bianchi, public relations secretary of the presidency, before news conference held by guerrillas occupying Brazilian Embassy; at Guatemalan Air Force installations in La Aurora Airport -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [recording in progress] ... the press conference, which is what happened. The only thing we want to inform you is that we thank God that the problem of the Brazilian Embassy occupation has been resolved peacefully on the part of the government. We had learned that the occupiers inside were armed and that they did not enter peacefully, as they reported, but when they entered they struck a security guard. Later, as the official communique indicates, he had to be taken to the National Police hospital. As you know, three Brazilian officials arrived today in Guatemala, They were taken to the Brazilian Embassy. However, there was no need for them to intervene, and they did not have to go to the embassy. Instead, they spoke with the ambassador, inside the embassy, by telephone. The only thing that the occupiers wanted was the press conference. Before leaving they asked for an aircraft to fly them to Mexico.

The Guatemalan Government junta, for humanitarian reasons and considering human rights, decided to consent to this press conference and to respect the integrity of everyone. Therefore, the subversives are coming out and they will be coming here at any moment now. No one has been killed or wounded and everything has been handled calmly. What we do want to stress is that this is being done for humanitarian reasons. At no time has the government shown weakness. Instead, we have spoken to them energetically, explaining that the government is not going to engage in too many dialogues with subversives. The government will simply respect human rights. When they asked for permission to leave Guatemala, the government acceded. That is why they have been provided with a Guatemalan Air Force aircraft in which they will be flown to Mexico.

The foreign secretary already spoke with the Mexican ambassador who has asked Mexico to receive them. Therefore, everything was resolved very quickly and without any adverse consequences, thank God.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, the truth is that they did not have an opportunity. They only showed up, met with the foreign minister and were taken to their country's embassy. They had considered it necessary to have mediators, because that is what the Guatemalan Government had believed. But since everything was settled quickly, all that they did was call the ambassador, who served as mediator from inside the embassy.

[Question] [Words indistinct] just one moment please. Are the occupiers of the embassy going to travel alone to Mexico, or are they going to take some hostages with them?

[Answer] We understand that they are going to travel alone.

[Question] Have the hostages been released?

[Answer] Look, I cannot say because right now the arrangements are being made. In other words, we do not have complete information. What we do know is that they are conducting preparations over there for their release. At this moment, I can only tell you what is happening. They are coming here at any moment, and I do not know how the operation is evolving over there.

[Question] [Words indistinct] certain solution of the Brazilian Government? Has the Brazilian Government been told that the situation has been resolved?

[Answer] Well, the Brazilian Government is aware of it, definitely. The officials who arrived from Brazil have been notified.

[Question] I wonder, how have the Brazilian officials participated in this affair, since General Rios Montt said last night that there would be no negotiations with the subversives?

[Answer] Correct, and we did not negotiate with the subversives. It was the ambassador, himself, who did so. We did not communicate with any subversive. It was the ambassador who conducted negotiations over the telephone. The government did not negotiate directly with the subversive groups.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Definitely, that is why we called this press conference, because that was one of the conditions they set for leaving the embassy and going to Mexico. We have only come to inform you of the official stand and we are going to leave before they get here because we do not want to deal with persons whom we do not know.

[Question] Do you know how many persons will travel to Mexico?

[Answer] We do not have the exact number yet, and we will not know this until they leave. But we think they number approximately between 20 to 25 persons.

[Question] The plane in which they will travel, does it belong to the government?

[Answer] It is a Guatemalan Air Force aircraft, a four-engine plane.

[Question] Will it take off tonight?

[Answer] I cannot say whether it will leave tonight or not. What I do know is that the aircraft is ready and if authorization is received from Mexico, they will leave.

PRESIDENT SAYS LUCAS GARCIA STILL IN COUNTRY

PA131528 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Last night, in answer to a question from one of our reporters, Government Junta President Gen Efrain Rios Montt emphatically declared that as far as he knows former President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has not left the country. Yesterday there were insistent rumors that the deposed president is suffering from diabetes and has left for Spain.

According to repeated statements by high-ranking government officials. Lucas has supposedly been confined to his farm in the northern municipality of [word indistinct], Alta Verapaz. Recently, and prior to the speculation about his departure, unofficial sources reported that the deposed president is suffering from diabetes and that his condition worsened after the 23 March coup.

Meanwhile, government spokesmen have said they know nothing about reports that specific charges have been lodged with the National Police against Lucas by people who accuse him of committing crimes which would warrant keeping him in the country, at least until his legal situation is cleared up.

ARMY FINDS GUERRILLA RADIO COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

PA131625 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] The Guatemalan Army today dismantled another subversive redoubt. It was one of the most powerful guerrilla radio and telecommunications centers and operated at 171 2d Ave, (El Cauce), Zone 2. The army carried out a well-planned operation to seize the redoubt without having to fire a single shot. However, the guerrillas fled a few minutes before, apparently informed of the arrival of the security forces. The guerrillas who escaped were members of the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization, ORPA.

Among the material confiscated by the army in a laboratory in the basement were several powerful AM and FM sideband transmitters which it is believed were used to interrupt radio station transmissions in Guatemala City. The transmitters are expensive, modern and in a good condition. They were used recently to interrupt the transmissions of private radio stations. Special equipment was also found to intercept the radio transmissions of patrol cars of the National Police. A transoceanic radio to tune any station, special interference equipment, hundreds of cassettes with ORPA messages and protest song records were found. According to an army radio communications expert, today's discovery is important since several transmitters were found. However, the guerrillas' most powerful equipment is mobile. They use this equipment to interrupt the transmissions of local stations, and they transfer it from one place to another for safety.

ARMY TERMS UN OFFICIAL'S DEATH 'REGRETTABLE'

PA131710 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 May (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Army has attributed the death of UN official Konrad Friederich Schultz to a "regrettable accident." Schultz died yesterday, Tuesday, when soldiers guarding one of the entrances to the city fired at his vehicle. According to an army communique, "Two vehicles were traveling in the vicinity of the guard post at Campo de Marte, a military zone on the city's east side, and did not heed the warnings given by the military personnel on guard in the area." The UN official was on a private trip from El Salvador, but on arrival in Guatemala City yesterday at dawn, while passing through one of the streets near Campo de Marte, his automobile was fired on by the soldiers on guard.

Schultz died from a shot that punctured his vena cava at the thigh. The forensic doctor who performed the required legal autopsy said Schultz bled to death in a few minutes. Yesterday, the UN Development Program, UNDP, issued a communique saying that Schultz, a German technician, died "in still unclarified circumstances." Schultz was the director of the UNDP in El Salvador. His body will be returned to Germany, the UNDP reported.

NICARAGUA

BARRICADA COMMENTS ON SITUATION WITH HONDURAS

PA131440 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 82

[BARRICADA 12 May editorial: "An Unjustified Attitude"]

[Text] The bilateral agreements on nonaggression and those on the dismantling of criminal bands of Honduras -- in addition to five other points -- can be regarded as measures of the healthiest political inspiration, which might be adopted to safeguard friendship and peaceful relations with Nicaragua.

Our country proposed these agreements and Honduras initially accepted them and regarded them as constructive, when Foreign Minister d'Ecosto recently met with his Honduran counterpart.

However, what looks like a simple, easily-applied and very normal formula in the light of good intentions, becomes complex and difficult under the shadow of intrigue which originates outside Central America. Completely useless obstacles to peaceful coexistence and neighbourly friendship are being woven through these intrigues. The result is that now the Honduran Government finds unacceptable what it previously considered constructive. In truth, these agreements are still constructive. This is a deplorable situation because while the number of dead and the damage continue to increase on both sides, peace is being weakened and greater tensions are being created between the two countries. Why should a peace initiative look suspicious while overall solutions are awaited when, in fact these solutions will be delayed or will not arrive at all, so long as criminal bands continue acting at will and with impunity? The answer is clear for whoever can see interests that have no place in Central America beyond the formal pretexts. The offensive against peace in Central America continues. Alamikamba was the latest site of crime, but not the last. There will be other attempts to cause deaths while the criminals, comfortably lodged in Honduras, continue to be pleasantly received and, apparently, continue to receive hospitality.

However, in the midst of the dramatic death toll, one can also see the spirit of (Pacatera)-Alamikamba. This will continue to mark the difference between the morality of counterrevolutionaries and patriots. The result will always be the same: from among over 100 attackers, 12 fell first, then another 5. In all, 20 criminals died, according to an account by one of the 17 militiamen who did not let them pass in Alamikamba, just as they did not pass and will not pass anywhere else.

But is it necessary to continue this bloodshed for lack of a sensible and realistic policy? Is it responsible to encourage confrontation between frateral countries for lack of an appropriate Central Americanist policy?

PRELATE DENIES INVOLVEMENT WITH EXILE GOVERNMENT

PA131449 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 May 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, said today that talk about his name being included in a so-called supreme government directorate in exile is a rumor. "We bishops," he said, "serve Christ, and temporal power is not our goal."

The interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, spoke this morning on occasion of "International Labor Day," and referred to the previously mentioned directorate. Borge spoke at a mass rally in the Plaza of the Revolution. In addition to Monsignor Obando, Commander Borge also mentioned Alfonso Robelo and Eden Pastora as members of the government in exile. Borge noted, however, that he had been informed that many of these persons had not been consulted before their names were listed.

The archbishiop of Managua added: "I did not have the opportunity to listen to Commander Tomas Borge because I was busy when he was speaking but I have been told that I was mentioned as a member of a government directorate in exile. I remember," he continued, "that on 18 July 1979, Francisco Urcuyo's staff asked me: Are you going to seize power here in Nicaragua? The radio stations of Costa Rica are saying that you will.

"I told them: I have always said that the laymen must handle party politics and temporal matters because this is not the bishop's area. It was then noted again that the radio stations were saying this and then I told them. 'Those are rumors'.

"Now," he added, "although I did not hear Commander Borge's speech, I tell him not to worry, that a bishop's mission is not to seize power but to teach the gospel. I believe that aware and responsible laymen who seek the common well-being must guide the nations."

Monsignor Romero cautioned again: "I did not listen to Commander Tomas Borge. I only know what other people have told me about the commander's speech. I don't even know if the reports are true. I did not know that in exile there has been talk about me and other people forming a directorate." He added: "Therefore, I don't have enough information to pass judgement."

Monsignor Romero said that he has not been out of the country for some time and that reports about him having left the country are unfounded. He said: "I spent Holy Week here. I spent it with my people. I was scheduled to be abroad at Easter for a meeting with CLARC [no expansion given], since I am the president of the clergy of the Latin American Episcopal Conference level, but I was unable to go because of the problem of the bishop of Bluefields. So I had to stay here."

RAMIREZ IN BRUSSELS DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA071405 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1748 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 6 May (EFE) -- The Nicaraguan junta is aware that reality advises it not to break diplomatic relations with the United States, and it does not need Fidel Castro's counsel in this regard. This was the reply given today by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, during a press conference at which he was asked whether it was true that Fidel Castro had advised the junta not to make the same "mistake" the Castro regime had made in breaking relations with Washington.

The questions followed a statement by the member of the junta, who said the junta delegation's trip to several European countries had achieved very positive results. "In Europe there's a completely different outlook with respect to Central American problems than that of the United States." Ramirez stated. "The later reduces the issue to the simplistic scheme of the East-West confrontation, while the Europeans believe it is a matter of confrontation between justice and injustice, between development and social backwardness," he added.

Ramirez said allegations of Nicaraguan aid to the region's revolutionary movements were an old slander, the same term he applied in referring to the alleged killing of Miskito Indians by the Sandinists. It would be an easy temptation, he said, "but we are a serious government that is not looking for adventures." The junta's representative underlined the fact, however, that the revolutionaries are not terrorists but "patriots who are sick and tired of the masquerade that legislative elections always turn out to be in Central America."

Again referring to relations with the United States, he said these must be objective. "We must believe in the possibility of a negotiated solution with Washington, although we do not ignore the fact that there are plans for destabilization which have been revealed by the U.S. media." Ramirez said. He added that "some of these plans have already been put into practice." Regarding the presence of some 5,000 Somozists in Honduras, he said the matter should be discussed first with the United States and that, once a solution has been found it must be discussed with the Honduran Government.

No Dependence on USSR

AU121441 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 12 May 82 p 2

[Wolfgang Koydl report on interview with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, 11 May]

[Text] Vienna — Nicaragua is clearly siding with Argentina in the conflict over the Falkland Islands. Although the junta in Managua condemns the use of force and holds the position that the conflict between London and Buenos Aires must be settled through negotiations, it maintains that there can be no doubt about the Argentinian nation's right to this group of islands in the South Atlantic. This was stated by Sergio Ramirez Mercado on Tuesday in a talk with DIE PRESSE.

Ramirez, who represents the FSLN in the 3-member leading body in Managua, left no doubt either about the fact that support of Argentinian sovereignty is not altogether unselfish. "Every crisis has its positive consequences," Ramirez declared, and indicated that the United States' turning away from Buenos Aires and its support of Great Britain has opened the eyes of the Latin American states to the true position of the United States.

Ramirez regards it as particularly noteworthy that Washington this time is turning "not against a revolutionary system such as ours" but "against a rightist regime" with which the Americans, moreover, had maintained good relations. Now it is advantageous for Nicaragua, Ramirez went on, that Buenos Aires has had to recall its military advisers from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, where they had been dispatched on Washington's insistence.

The Falklands conflict has thus opened the possibility of considering the establishment of an Organization of Latin American States in which the United States will not participate. Ramirez regards the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as an example of such a regional organization. An alliance of the countries of Central and South America, moreover, would result in a positive change in the perspective of the relationship between the South and the powerful northern neighbors, the United States and Canada.

Ramirez outlined his government's foreign policy. Managua, he says, is "determined to demonstrate clearly its nonalignment and to act accordingly." The latest trips by leading Nicaraguan political figures has shown this.

Ramirez, who is accompanied by numerous ministers and senior government officials, is visiting several West European countries. Today the delegation will proceed to Rome and from there to Athens. At the same time, a second delegation has visited the Soviet Union.

This diplomacy of visits, according to Ramirez, is proof of his country's nonalignment. "The dual course of our diplomacy helps us establish ourselves as a nonaligned state." The occasion for the visit to the Soviet Union was the conclusion of an agreement on economic cooperation. However, Nicaragua does not wish any economic cooperation with the United States. As the Sandinist junta member declared, this is the only point Nicaragua wants to exclude from possible talks with Washington. Otherwise, as far as Ramirez is concerned, there are no obstacles from the Nicaraguan side to the opening of direct negotiations with the United States. In such negotiations, it is not only bilateral questions that are to be discussed but also all other aspects relevant to the Central American region.

According to Ramirez, there is no danger of becoming too dependent on the Soviet Union; the policy of nonalignment, he stressed, is a "challenge to a country that has struggled for over 100 years to sever itself from the United States, to stop the North American interests." Thus the policy of nonalignment is also an expression of "the independence we have achieved, and which we will maintain."

NOTIMEX CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES ELECTIONS

FL131500 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1340 GMT 13 May 82

[By special correspondent Enrique Pereda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 May (NOTIMEX) -- With the presidential elections only a few hours away Senator Salvador Jorge Blanco, candidate for the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), remains clearly in the lead. Blanco ended his campaign activities yesterday, 48 hours ahead of his closest rivals, former Presidents Joaquin Balaguer and Juan Bosch, candidates for the Reformist Party (PR) and the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), respectively.

It had been obvious to observers of the process that once the PRD had managed to oust the then-ruling PR, Silvestre Antonio Guzman, president on the initial ticket, would be used for a test run. This test run would be a process of attrition and error useful to the next president who would learn through observation and whose name was already being mentioned by the analysts in 1978: Salvador Jorge Blanco.

It is clear now that Blanco will preside over the transition phase which will be aimed at strengthening the social democratic trends which the PRD pursues within the framework of the Socialist International with which it has a formal alliance. However, the next step will be to pave the way to power for Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, PRD president and ideologist, who will come out of the elections as Santo Domingo mayor.

In the 1978 elections the PRD took advantage of strong pressures against Balaguer who was being viewed as a legacy of the U.S. invasion in 1965, even though he had managed to modernize the local productive apparatus.

Thus, the PRD's victory could be based on votes of both the ultraright and the Communist Party, and on the loss of prestige experienced by Balaguer as a useful tool for U.S. interests. To this we could add the support of the moderate rightwing sector called the Socialist International, that is, the Social Democratic Party led by the German, Willy Brandt.

During the first 2 years of his administration Guzman sought to pave the way for his reelection but was blocked by his own party through the efforts of Pena Gomez and Blanco. During his 3d year in power the current Dominican president tried to make Vice President Jacobo Majluta his successor but the PRD blocked the latter's access to power and by now he has thoroughly lost his prestige nationwide due to alleged mismanagement of official funds.

Within this maze of contradictions Blanco was forced to make special proselytizing and alliance-making efforts to obtain his nomination, by setting up an extraparty body which concentrated the resources of the powerful business group of Santiago Province -- a counterpart to Mexico's Monterrey Group -- thus guaranteeing his appointment.

Forecasts indicate that Pena Gomez will be the PRD's candidate in 4 years, provided no sufficiently strong opposition force appears in the country. Pena Gomez has professional credentials significantly better than those of the rural President Guzman and even of lawyer Blanco himself, and forecasts indicate that he will launch a stage in which reelection will be taken into account.

By then, Blanco will be a secondary figure at the disposal of the party for any team change that might take place as a result of some emergency or another.

CDB'S DEMAS ADDRESSES BOARD OF GOVERNORS

FL130140 Bridgetown CANA in English 0024 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, 12 May (CANA) -- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) President William Demas today called for the institution of a set of national and regional programmes combining inward and outward looking elements and trickle down and basic needs elements to create a development strategy in the region that was appropriate to the decade of the eighties.

Addressing the 12th annual meeting of the bank's board of governors here, Demas put forward two crucial dimensions of the proposed strategy: A vertical dimension -- striving for development from the top or from the bottom -- and a horizontal dimension -- looking inwards or outwards for markets and sources of goods and services and for factors of production. Demas explained that the vertical dimension dealt with the question of whether the authorities in the countries should start from the top and encourage big foreign and local inventors in the large scale modern sector of the economy or from the bottom and try to increase production and productivity among the small people and the poor.

This approach, he said, was the traditional one and relied on the trickle down effect in transmitting income to the poorer groups -- partly through the effect on increasing employment in the larger firms which were supposed to save and re-invest much of their profits, partly through the automatic re-distributive effect of a progressive tax system and partly through prosperity in the modern sector, increasing the demand for locally produced goods and services.

But by the beginning of the last decade, Demas told the meeting's opening session, it was felt that in practice the trickle down approach still kept the majority of the people of developing countries in great poverty and an opposite approach was advanced. This approach, he said, was aimed at improving human capital among the poor and small scale producers through the provision of education and training, low cost housing, health services, pure drinking water supplies and so on, taking measures to ensure that the domestic pattern of production matched closely the composition of demand of the poor and small scale producers.

The horizontal dimension, Demas explained, dealt with, among other things, relative emphasis to be placed on extra regional foreign trade as against production for national and regional market, the volume of capital inflows, the use of foreign [words indistinct] against indigenous and adapted technology, and national and regional self-reliance as against excessive external dependence in the economic, intellectual and psychological fields.

He concluded: As regards the vertical dimension, we need a combination of both trickle down and basic needs strategies depending on the particular sector, subsector or activity under consideration. With regard to the horizontal dimension, a little reflection shows that in the Caribbean, as indeed in all other developing countries, we need a combination of inward looking and outward looking strategies in the various sectors, subsectors and activities of the economy.

Demas added: What we need is a set of comprehensive national and regional development strategies combining in the right proportions inward looking and outward looking elements and trickle down and basic needs elements. He suggested a coherent and comprehensive development strategy that was not lopsided, but instead well balanced, internally consistent and designed to achieve rates of economic growth, diversification and strengthening of the economic structure and desirable levels of productive employment.

And there was need to achieve these objectives without serious pressure on balance of payments beyond the normal current account deficit which required to be financed in the process of development.

Demas said that the CDB, in formulating its five-year lending programmes to borrowing member countries, had tried to reflect this comprehensive and balanced development strategy to the maximum extent consistent with national policies and objectives of the countries.

Expandi- - furthe: the vertical dimension, Demas concluded that in the 1980's, the trickle down approach must be combined with some kind of basic needs approach that was suitable to the Caribbean and therefore emphasising relative labour-intensity in manufacturing production and increased productivity among small farmers. He added and we must also pursue strategies in the modern private sector which seek to encourage more labour-intensity and greater use of local resources and imputs. A less protective and more export-oriented strategy may be of some assistance in promoting more labour-intensity in the growth process. We must also, in the interests of employment creation, seek to encourage and promote not only the medium sized and large scale local private sector enterprises, but also the small scale private sector -- small manufacturing and service industries and small scale and medium scale agriculture.

Expanding on the horizontal dimension, Demas cautioned against the dangers of excessive protection of industries, saying this could produce the phenomenon of negative valued-added for the economy, and create incentives to producers to shift resources to import substitution industrial activities and away from food production. Further, he pointed out, in import-substitution strategies virtually all imported raw materials and other inputs as well as capital goods may enter duty-free. This, he said, made the effective rates of production higher than the nominal rate of protection on the gross value of final output. As to what type of export oriented industries should be established to have the maximum effect on foreign exchange earnings and employment in the short run and on self-reliant development in the longer run, the bank president suggested that national and regional planners should aim at their countries moving up the scale from the simple enclave industries to more sophisticated and technology-intensive industries requiring a high level of skills and capable of having more linkages with the rest of the economy.

He added: On the other hand workers in the region should relise that they cannot expect high and increasing wages in export manufacturing unless the level of skills and productivity is being continuously raised partly by their own efforts and by training schemes provided by the manufacturing firms and by the government. Demas conceded that the case for a heavily outward-oriented industrial strategy could not be refuted. But, he said, this did not mean that we have exhausted all possible opportunities for national and regional import substitution, particularly the latter. This, he said, was where regional economic integration became relevant. Integration, Demas said, could facilitate economies of large scale production not always available on the basis of the national market alone, and could also bring together natural, human and financial resources to produce certain products with high regional value added.

Additionally, exporting to other countries in the integration grouping could be viewed as a training ground for exporting manufactures to extra regional markets. Demas revealed that some 20 prima facie feasible regional import substitution industries had been identified for the CARICOM region and the standing committee of ministers of industry had already started an allocation excercise based on such studies. This, he felt, should be a continuing process, adding that more viable import substitution industries for the regional market would no doubt continue to come up.

Demas also touched on the subject of cooperation among developing countries and said there was the possibility of widening CARICOM in due course to include more islands of the Caribbean archipelago and Suriname. There was also the distinct possibilities of some kind of linkage between the widened Caribbean Community and the Andean Group and the Central American Common Market, if and when the latter was revitalised. All three were under possibilities too of south-south cooperation in production and trade -- for example, with Nigeria and the other members of the Economic Community of West African states, provided that air and sea transport links were developed.

CARICOM's King Speaks

FL132010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1957 GMT 13 May 82

[By Ernie Seon]

[Text] Castries, Saint Lucia, 13 May (CANA) -- Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretary-General Dr Kurleigh King last night suggested to Caribbean governments that they take firm action to counter what he said were serious dangers being posed to the regional integration movement. Addressing governors of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) now meeting here, Dr King cited as an example allegations that some regional businessmen were importing finished or nearly finished garments from outside the region and presenting them as goods being made in the area.

"If governments condone such behaviour and if they do not seek out and penalize such malpractices, they are contributing to the breaking of the integrity of CARICOM," the Barbados-born secretary-general said.

Dr King said the dangers came from both inside and outside of CARICOM, but "regardless of their origin, it is the members of CARICOM who have the prime responsibility for safeguarding its integrity, and this they cannot pass on to anyone else." He said this task could be made even more difficult if the threat from outside came from a powerful source and if the temptation to compromise was consequently irresistible.

He said the Treaty of Chaguaramas, which contains the guidelines for the functioning of CARICOM, had clearly stated the obligations of each member state to the other and to the community as a whole.

But he added: "If the member states do not fulfill these obligations, they will themselves be threatening the integrity of their integration movement. If the movement is allowed to suffer too long and too severely from internal inconsistencies and inequities, it will die."

Dr King said that although CARICOM states still had to "stoop" under the weight of intolerably high oil prices, recent demands and price adjustments, together with the region's increasing preparedness to cope with these economic pressures, had helped CARICOM member states to deal more rationally with one another's shortcomings.

"We are no longer retaliating or threatening to retaliate -- because others are not buying our exports -- by refusing to buy theirs. We have recognised that this only makes matters worse."

"Confidence has gradually been restored in the utility of the Common Market, and this has restored our momentum and given the lie to those who pronounced not so long ago that CARICOM was dead," Dr King told the CDB governors.

The CARICOM secretary-general reminded member states that "individual integrity will determine national and regional integrity and individual moral strength will result in national and regional behaviour that is beyond reproach."

He said the esteem in which the Barbados-based CDB was in international circles had brought credit to all constituent parts, enhancing the integrity of the system as a whole. But Dr King noted: "...The bank has been one of the institutions affected by recent challenges to the structural integrity to our movement. There is real danger from this quarter."

He said that although some of the associated institutions had a larger membership, the core of the system -- CARICOM -- had 12 basic units, the member states. "They are the blocks that make up the structure. Remove one and the entire building could collapse," he added.

Dr King stressed that to view or consider CARICOM as consisting of less than 12 member states totally committed to a programme of collective self-reliance, would be a serious threat to regional plans and endeavours and to CARICOM's integrity.

"It would frustrate what CARICOM, through a slow, steady progress, has been doing to secure an equitable apportioning of gains from regional integration, he said, adding: "It would be especially harmful in practical terms if the resulting damage were to be suffered by any of its less developed members."

In the area of assistance, Dr King said that in addition to selective bilateral programmes of a one-to-one nature, donor countries should provide direct assistance to CARICOM and the CDB, from which all of their members should be able to benefit.

"To fail to support the integration mechanism and the maintenance of the integrity of their membership structures would be to significantly reduce the impact of any programme of assistance. The component parts of an organism cannot thrive if the organism structure is undermined," Dr King said.

ANTIGUA

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SWEDEN, NETHERLANDS

FL112252 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 11 May (CANA) -- The Government of Antigua and Barbuda has agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Sweden and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, according to a statement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here. The three countries will have non-resident ambassadors.

BAHAMAS

111 CANDIDATES TO VIE IN 10 JUNE ELECTIONS

FL111330 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpt] The official list of candidates nominated for the June 10th general elections has been released. Officially there are 111 candidates who have nominated. The breakdown is as follows:

The Progressive Liberal Party -- 43 candidates.
The Free National Movement -- 42 candidates.
The Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party -- 18 candidates.
The Workers Party -- 2 candidates.
The Commonwealth Democratic Party -- 1 candidate, Mr (Alvis Carey), who nominated in the Holy Cross constituency and 5 independents.

JAMAICA

MANLEY MEETS WITH MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO

FL132251 Bridgetown CANA in English 2233 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 13 May (CANA) -- Jamaica's opposition leader and president of the People's National Party [PNP], Michael Manley, is now in Mexico for talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo, the PNP said today. Mr Manley, who flew to Mexico yesterday afternoon, also had discussions with officials of the ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI).

In their talks, Mr Manley and President Portillo discussed recent initiatives by the Mexican president to ease tension in the Western Hemisphere, particularly the Caribbean Basin. The discussion with other leaders centered mainly on the permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL).

Mr Manley, who is being accompanied by PNP executive member, Dr Paul Robertson, returns to Jamaica tomorrow morning, the PNP statement said.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-IMPERIALIST DELEGATION TO VISIT ARGENTINA

PA131550 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal, TACC, which has its headquarters in Managua, will go to Argentina in the near future to state TACC's support and solidarity with the just cause of the Malvinas. This information was provided today by TACC President Guillermo Toriello, who was foreign minister of Guatemala during the democratic government of former President Jacobo Arbenz.

Toriello noted that the TACC delegation will be composed of important personalities from some of the countries that are members of the organization, including Panama, Mexico and Peru. TACC was created in Managua in September of last year. Its main objective is to denounce abuses and aggressions by the United States against countries of the region and the Caribbean Basin. TACC has representatives from 23 Latin American countries.

Toriello characterized the British aggression against Argentina as an attack on the American continent, and he urged all Latin American workers to demonstrate against the United Kingdom so that Latin American governments will feel the people's backing and decide to give military support to Argentina. He asked all Latin American port workers to boycott ships flying the U.S. or British flag, as the port workers of Venezuela and the telecommunication workers of Panama are doing. These workers refuse to provide their services to the United Kingdon.

TACC has issued a statement condemning and repudiating the uncivilized attitude of Great Britain toward Argentina and the American continent and the political and military support Great Britain receives from the Reagan administration.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN TOURIST BUREAU -- Mexico will open a tourist bureau in Havana in order to implement the agreement which the Mexican and Cuban Governments signed recently. Officials of the Mexican Secretariat of Tourism indicated that this bureau will handle and stimulate the flow of foreign visitors to Cayo Largo del Sur tourist complex. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 May 82 FL]

CUBA

HAVANA COMMENTS ON OCEAN VENTURE 82 MANEUVERS

FL131300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The largest U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean in the last 40 years, known as Ocean Venture 82, have continued in the last few hours seeking to attain the goal for which they were organized: To frighten countries in the area that are hostile to U.S. imperialism and liberation movements struggling in the region to overthrow corrupt and bloodstained governments supported by Washington. The maneuvers have two opposing forces. One is composed of U.S. troops, planes and warships, while the other is made up of troops from an imaginary Caribbean nation which has been dubbed "Brown". According to some analysts this name has racial overtones concerning the imaginary country.

The Puerto Rican island of Vieques -- where the Yankee navy occupies 66 percent of the land despite strong opposition from the local population -- has been chosen for a landing exercise by shipborne and airlifted troops supported by warplanes and warships. According to the Puerto Rican press, helicopters from the good guys, that is from the United States, fired rockets against a tank abandoned on a Viequas beach belonging to the bad guys. The rockets missed the target, the Puerto Rican press asserted.